The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED 1870

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December 21, 1918

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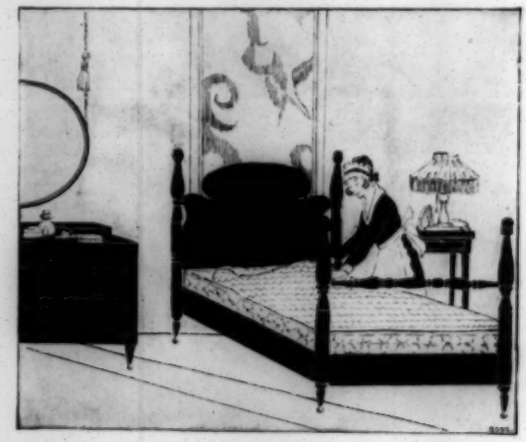

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Entered as second class matter, June 13, 1917, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III DECEMBER 21, 1918 No. 30

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Story

SUBSCRIBERS TAKE NOTICE! It takes two weeks to get a correction corrected on our mailing list. Send in your change of address two weeks in advance.

"NOW that we have won in Oklahoma, and I am rejoicing every day over the victory, I am anxious to put the *Woman Citizen* in the hands of every woman possible. I feel it will help them to become better citizens and educate them up to a point that will enable them to vote intelligently," writes Mrs. Lucy B. Ford, of Beaver, Okla.

It is gratifying to know that the *Woman Citizen* had a part in the campaign victories and equally gratifying to note the eagerness with which the new citizens turn to their magazine for aid in meeting their responsibilities.

From Mrs. Sarah W. Georges, of Ypsilanti, Mich., we read: "with special appreciation of the cheer and strength which the *Woman Citizen* gave us in our recent successful campaign; also to express our admiration for Miss Alice Stone Blackwell for her mental alertness and unfailing courage."

California adds its testimony in a letter from Mrs. Minnie Reed, of Los Angeles: "I wish I could send you ten subscriptions instead of one, but there have been so many calls for War Work of various kinds. I find the *Citizen* indispensable, however, and always pass it on to several other people who need the message."

Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossett, of Warsaw, New York, a former president of the State Woman Suffrage Party, writes with enthusiasm: "I would not know how to get on without the paper as it has been a most welcome visitor for over twenty-five years. Surely we will get the Susan B. Anthony Amendment passed by the Senate soon."

"I could not get along without your excellent paper," is the word from Mrs. Charles S. Hoffman, of Enterprise, Kansas, who was one of the leaders in the War Fund drive in that State.

"The *Woman Citizen* is eagerly read and re-read by an old subscriber of the 'Woman's Journal,'" writes Mrs. M. Townsend Carr, of Janesville, Wisconsin. "Hearing many times, and many times being on the platform with Susan B. Anthony, the *Woman Citizen* comes to me as the 'Star of the East,' telling the glad news of added freedom and Liberty, Equity and Justice for woman."

A Merry Christmas to all!

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
Nat'l Circulation Chrm.

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December 7th	*December 13th*
1. Iowa	1. Iowa
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Georgia	3. Georgia
4. Indiana	4. Indiana
5. Michigan	5. Michigan
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin	8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts	9. Massachusetts
10. Virginia	10. Virginia
11. New York	11. New York
12. Ohio	12. Ohio
13. New Hampshire	13. Maryland
14. Alabama—Maryland	14. New Hampshire
15. Missouri	15. Alabama
16. Texas	16. Missouri
17. Pennsylvania	17. Texas
18. Maine	18. Pennsylvania
19. Kentucky—West Virginia	19. West Virginia
20. Tennessee	20. Maine
21. Louisiana	21. Kentucky — 34. North Carolina
22. Connecticut	22. Tennessee — 35. Vermont
23. South Carolina	23. Louisiana
24. Arkansas	24. Connecticut
25. North Dakota	25. South Carolina
26. Washington, D. C.	26. Arkansas
27. Rhode Island	27. North Dakota
28. Illinois	28. Washington, D. C.
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30. Washington—Mississippi	30. Illinois
31. Kansas	31. Nebraska, Oklahoma
32. North Carolina	32. Washington, Mississippi, Florida
33. Vermont—Florida	33. Kansas

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

December 21, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Word from Washington

WILL the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment carry by the vote of a southern Democrat or a northern Republican? According to leaders of the National American Woman Suffrage Association the amendment will pass this session. All Washington and the country knows one more vote is needed to get the amendment through the Senate. From which party will the vote come?

Last week gossip headed strongly toward a northern Republican. Today the odds are in favor of a southern Democrat. The nonpartisan congressional committee of the National Suffrage Association, through its chairman, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, recently expressed the belief that it was not at all unlikely that both parties would give the victory and that the amendment would carry, not by one vote, but by two, one Republican and one Democrat.

Certain it is that both parties realize the national importance to themselves of the vote on the amendment. With the three new states which enfranchised their women at this last election there are now fifteen states in which women have full suffrage with men: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. These have a total of 7,303,288 women voters, with 137 members in the Electoral College. Four states, Illinois, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island, allow women to vote for presidential electors. Their total of women voters is 2,358,996, and they have 47 members in the College. Two states, Texas and Arkansas, allow women to vote in the primaries. Their total of women voters is 1,354,680, with 29 members in the College. Vermont permits women to vote in all municipal elections, its number being 128,328. In the 22 states the total number of women voters is 11,145,292. That is a large number of voters to be watching the stand of 96 Senators, and, with the number of women seeking enfranchisement also watching the stand of the Senators, is sufficient to be a deciding factor in the 1920 national elections.

What with party expediency, and suffrage urging from home, the Senators opposed to the amendment are having a hard time these weeks. One southern Senator, heretofore opposed to the amendment, returned a few days ago from a visit home and frankly said that he found the suffrage sentiment much increased in his state, so much so that he predicted the success of a state amendment by next year. In fact he goes far enough to suggest that a state amendment would have his vote. Like other members of the southern states-rights group he declares his attitude toward the Federal Amendment remains opposed.

The Senators surely are giving the amendment more consideration than usual, which strengthens the rumor that a vote may be expected soon. At National Suffrage Association headquarters the work goes brisky on and the workers say that the Federal Amendment heads their individual lists of Christmas remembrances which they confidently expect to be forthcoming.

A BILL extending the rights of homesteaders, which Senator Jones of New Mexico recently introduced in the United States Senate, is expected to help provide for the returning soldiers and sailors, as many of them are potential homesteaders. Under the existing law no more than one section of land can be taken up as a homestead. Senator Jones points out that in many sections of the country this is not sufficient area for the homesteaders to make a living. Senate bill (S. 5069) would extend the rights of stock-raising homesteaders to lease additional areas of land during the period when they are complying with the homestead law, and when the homesteader has secured title to his homestead he can have an option to purchase the land leased.

The Senate has also passed a bill to extend the use of the special fund provided by the Government for vocational education for injured soldiers in the vocational rehabilitation act. The scope of the fund, which was originally intended to be used entirely in educational work, has been enlarged to permit the Federal Board for Vocational Education to accept private gifts for specific purposes. Funds for tools for the injured soldiers, who are mechanics, necessary outfits for men seeking new jobs—any conditional gifts of which the Board approves—can be administered under the broader provisions of the bill just passed.

Other recent legislation shows the just solicitude that Congress is manifesting in behalf of the Government's debt to its returning soldiers and sailors.

The House, in passing a bill providing for the free transportation home for emergency war workers whose services are to be dispensed with now that the war is over, has taken one step in the interests of the jobless workers, most of whom are women. Paying railroad fares home does not, however, by any means solve the problem of the war worker who has her living to make outside of that home, and that problem is one bound to engage the watchful consideration of women in any and all reconstruction programs. The bill (H. R. 13261) provides free transportation only to those employees whose basic salary is $1400 a year, or less, and whose term of employment dates from any time after the beginning of the war until March next. The tickets include sleeping car accommodations, where necessary, are nontransfer-

able, and must be utilized within five days of their issuance. Employees dismissed since the signing of the armistice come under the provisions of the bill. It is expected the Senate will approve the bill at an early date.

When a call was sent to the women of America to enlist in their country's service, it was pointed out that their contribution in the field and the factory and the shop was every whit as vital to winning the war as was the soldier's work in the trenches or on the field. The women, therefore, can but feel that in the reconstruction work after the war their Government should safeguard their interests as well as it proposes to look after the interests of its men war workers.

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported a bill to the United States Senate granting to members of the Army Nurse Corps and Navy Nurse Corps, Army field clerks, field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, and civil employees of the Army pay allowances during any period of involuntary captivity by the enemy of the United States. This bill attempts to right one grave injustice done nurses by the United States Army. Nurses are yet to be given a rank in the Army commensurate with their services, and women doctors are still unrecognized by the Army.

For Your Information

EARLY reports from Arkansas say that the proposed new constitution was defeated by approximately 3,000 votes at the special election on December 14. A stringent prohibition clause is said to have carried the new constitution down to defeat.

The constitution carried a full suffrage clause. The women of Arkansas already have primary suffrage, which is practically full suffrage in that state, so the suffrage status is not greatly affected.

THERE will be approximately 40,000,000 Germans on the voting list by the close of December, according to Berlin newspapers. The reports state that of this number "18,000,000 are men and more than 21,000,000 are women."

Germany lies disrupted, anguished, conquered, economically a ruin, morally an outcast, a monument at once to the incapacity of German men to govern wisely and well, and to a male absolutism that shut women into the kitchen and the church. Yet you may confidently expect reactionaries to point out ere long the "grave danger" to the German state in the superior number of women voters over men voters in the new electorate. It is our firm faith that the German women can do better than the German men have done. It is our grim conviction that they couldn't do worse.

GREAT BRITAIN is as bad as the cow counties of Oklahoma when it comes to the question of getting the official returns on an election in war time. It took two weeks and more to round up returns in Oklahoma after November 5, and it is going to take all of that and more to round up the returns on Great Britain's election held December 14. Along with the uncertainty about the fate of Lloyd George's Government is the uncertainty about the fate of the women candidates for Parliament. At this writing nobody knows whether any of the 14 women candidates were successful or not. One of the most likely prospects, Ethel Snowden, was not listed in the *Woman Citizen's* recent cursory review of the women candidates. Through some oversight it was very generally omitted in the London despatches that came through from England during the days just precedent to the election, though her impending candidature had been announced earlier and everybody knew it for the fact. The *Woman Citizen* published an exquisite picture of her not long ago in this very connection. Mrs. Snowden is the wife of Philip Snowden, M. P. for Blackburn, and is well known in America for her oratorical gifts, generously employed in the suffrage cause, and for her delightful personal attractions. All the pre-election indications were that she would head the poll. Mrs. Snowden is on the Labor Party's ticket which includes four other significant women, Mary MacArthur, Margaret Bondfield, Isabella L. Ford, and Mrs. Bruce Glasier.

"RESPECT for majority rule is something which the anti-suffragets seemingly are quite devoid of. The same charge lies against the attorneys retained in this fight.* For the sovereignty of the voter they don't appear to care a rap. They are willing to belittle the ballot box and deride the mandate of the majority. If anywhere in the court-practice's bag of tricks there is one that will "put this over" no scruple shall stand in the way. Those attorneys may indignantly deny such accusation, but that is their position, nevertheless.

"There is a real menace in this sort of thing. It is the sort of thing that is changing our government from a government by law to a government by the sharp practice of lawyers.

"Democracy as a practical form of government is predicated upon the honesty of electors, upon their acquiescence in popular judgment, upon civic sportsmanship, if you please. These anti-suffragets haven't glimpsed the rudiments of democracy."—*Daily Oklahoman*, Oklahoma City.

MRS. CATT made a noteworthy address at the great gathering lately held by the Rhode Island suffragists to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association. It was a joyous assemblage, for nation-wide victory is now in sight. Mrs. Catt recalled an incident of the Congress held in Buda Pest by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, just at the breaking out of the great world war. She said:

"There came to our Congress a group of Transylvanian peasant women with shawls over their heads, who had walked all the long way to Buda Pest in order to be present. I thought it the most wonderful and curious thing I had ever seen. They said they wanted to vote. On the same day the Rumanian women asked to present the Alliance with a banner. They came out on the platform with it—two women and a man—and they said that large numbers of women in Rumania wanted to vote.

"This morning's paper says that Transylvania has been joined to Rumania and is to have its first Constitutional Assembly elected by universal suffrage of men and women. Those women who so excited my curiosity and astonishment just before the war, have a vote today, while many of our American women have not. They came to the Alliance because they wanted to see the women of more advanced countries, and mainly because they wanted to see the Americans. And they have won the ballot before we ourselves have secured it! It is the marvel of the ages. When our posterity reads the history of the last fifty years, they will wonder how our republic, founded on ideals, delayed in this matter, and let Europe take the lead."

"The first big job for the United States Senate is to stop its defenseless political juggling with this question and approve the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment at the earliest possible opportunity. The country will do the rest—and do it quickly."—*Times*, Indianapolis, Ind.

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* Referring to the futile effort of the antis to invalidate the suffrage victory in Oklahoma. The *Oklahoman* was against suffrage, but for fair play from beginning to end.

A. S. B.'s Page

THE foundation of a nation's life is the nation's children. If the health of the children is not safeguarded, the strength of the nation will be undermined. If the children are to be healthy, they must be born of healthy mothers. These points are self evident. Any conditions in industry are undesirable that tend to sap the health of working women, the potential mothers of the future. From this standpoint there seems reason to regard with suspicion a new principle announced by an examiner for the National War Labor Board, Robert N. Buck, in an interview in the *Christian Science Monitor* of November 29th.

Mr. Buck and another examiner were appointed to investigate and establish fair wages among the 4500 employees of a corn products refining company with plants at Argo, Granite City and Pekin, Illinois, and at Edgewater, N. J. They found the employees doing 341 different kinds of jobs. They divided these jobs into four grades, according to the difficulty and responsibility of the work, and regulated the wages accordingly.

In determining the pay of women, Mr. Buck is reported as saying:

"The first time a minimum wage for women has been established which is not based on sex. Hitherto the minimum wage for women set by the War Labor Board has always been ten cents an hour lower on jobs not ordinarily performed by men. The board has definitely recognized the old standard that women were paid less than men on work that men did not do. This time we have got a definite basis, fairer to women."

In the case of the lowest paid women, this is not very evident. The examiners defined as belonging to the first or lowest grade all jobs that require performance of routine tasks not incompatible with the immature strength and endurance of a boy or girl of legal working age.

We are further informed: This definition applies to services where boys, girls and women are employed. Some women, said Mr. Buck, whose work does not require the strength and endurance of men, are placed in the boys' and girls' class and receive their wage.

"THIS classification," said Mr. Buck, "has great significance as regards women's wages. For the first time, this classification establishes a definite basis for a minimum wage for tasks not usually performed by men. It substitutes, in short, a boy and girl minimum for what heretofore has been a woman's minimum."

The boy and girl minimum, under the new scale, is just three cents higher than the adult woman's minimum under the old scale. In other words the lowest paid women get an increase of only three cents an hour.

Hitherto, in determining a minimum wage for women, it has generally been assumed that it should be at least a subsistence wage—enough for a grown person to live upon. A boy and girl wage is not usually expected to be a subsistence wage.

During the war, even, children have in some cases got very high pay; but after the war this will hardly last. To establish the principle that the minimum for a woman shall be the same as the minimum for a child looks dangerous.

"The first grade included jobs of a routine nature where no experience was required. The second grade included jobs needing a few weeks' training on responsible tasks connected with minor operations. The third grade included jobs requiring considerable skill, intelligence and training, dealing with major operations. The fourth and last grade consisted of jobs of a high grade of mechanical ability."

In the grade above the lowest, the minimum wage for the adult is 45 cents an hour, and some women get an increase of 13 cents. The men's minimum, under the old scale formerly set by the board, had been 42 cents and the women's minimum 32 cents an hour.

This policy of grading the jobs will bear watching. It looks fair on the surface, and may be intended to be entirely fair. But Miss Mary Van Kleek, whose official position enables her to speak with authority, has publicly stated that factories have resorted to every sort of device to evade the rule laid down by the government that women taking men's place in war industries should receive the same pay. As a matter of fact, she says, the women are not generally getting equal pay, nor anything like it. One favorite device is to alter the character of the job just a little, and then to claim that it is not the same.

Let a watch be kept to see that the women do not get crowded in undue proportion into the lower grades.

MR. EVERETT P. WHEELER is one of the "last ditchers" on the suffrage question. In a recent argument against the Federal Suffrage Amendment, he says:

"Until recently the power of the ballot has been given only to men. But America has always been the land of the free. The phrase 'enfranchisement of women' is false. American women have always been free."

Would Mr. Wheeler say that men were free in any country where the women had a monopoly of the suffrage, and the men were obliged simply to obey the laws that the women made for them? He certainly would not, and this no matter how kind and considerate the women might be. Still less would he say that the men were free if every married man's property and earnings were under the absolute control of his wife, and if she had the legal right to lock him up and even to beat him, "in moderation." He might probably deny that men were free in any country where they were rigorously excluded from higher education and from all the learned professions and were limited to a very few ill-paid occupations. Yet that was the condition of women, in America as well as elsewhere, until the equal rights movement came along to modify it.

The truth is the average anti-suffragist lacks the imagination to put himself in another person's place, and does not believe that the Golden Rule really applies to women.

A TOUCHING little story comes from "over there." Released war prisoners and civilians returning to their devastated homes were streaming by thousands along one of the great roads, emaciated and in tatters. Some of them were observed to have slices of white bread in their hands. The observer made inquiries and found that a big American sentry, stationed beside the road, had eaten nothing all day. He had given his food away. "I couldn't eat it with all those starving men coming down the road," he said.

Any American woman or man who is tempted to waste food should think of that sentry. Few Americans—only the worst of us—could eat more than they needed, with thousands of starving people actually passing before their eyes. We cannot see those processions of famished people crawling along the highways over hundreds of miles of Europe, but we should not forget them.

"SUFFRAGE will come. The trend of sentiment is inevitable. The die is cast."—*Sun*, San Bernardino, Cal.

Florida Clubs Support Amendment

AT the close of the successful annual meeting of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs the observer could well pay enthusiastic tribute to the constructive genius of the women of Florida.

During the three days, from November 20 to 22, the delegates, representing women's clubs throughout the length and breadth of Florida (and be assured that length and breadth mean something in Florida—from Pensacola to Jacksonville it is four hundred miles, and from Jacksonville along the east coast to Key West it is five hundred and twenty-two miles), met, not with the desire of giving the lambs an opportunity to feed each other, an old-order custom which terminated with the passing of the club paper, but for the purpose of devising safe, sure ways and means of enforcing in Florida the scriptural injunction, "Feed my sheep." In other words, these clear-headed women, with growing democratic sympathies and awakened social conscience, got together and took a careful inventory of Florida's educational and social problems—prominent among the latter the humiliating conditions of the Marianna Reform School which, in the mire and muck of politics and controlled by an inefficient board, is a blot on the entire state. They looked their hard propositions squarely in the face and then proceeded to offer constructive programs for supplying state needs and remedying state evils. They left the convention determined that however difficult America's program of reconstruction might be, every particle of their organized cooperation should be enlisted in setting the corners of their own house in order, so securing for Florida the democratic results of victory overseas.

DR. MARY SAFFORD

MRS. FRANK STRANAHAN

MARY B. JEWETT, M.D.

Best of all, the State Federation understands, almost to a woman, that the only efficient way the state can use the vision and constructive ability of the women for the sober business of reconstruction is by means of the ballot. The President of the Federation, Mrs. Edgar Lewis of Fort Pierce, in whose leadership Florida women have great confidence; Mrs. W. S. Jennings of Jacksonville, wife of the former Governor of Florida, a past president of the Federation and at present State Chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee; Dr. Mary A. Safford of Orlando, a Director of the Board of the National Association and the newly elected president of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association; Dr. Mary B. Jewett of Winter Haven, to whom as chairman of the Political Equality section of the Federation credit should largely go for creating wide interest and enthusiasm among the club women for suffrage, and Mrs. Frank B. Stranahan of Fort Landerdale, retiring president of the Equal Suffrage Association, and at present first vice-president of the organization and chairman of the suffrage legislative work, are all foremost leaders among the club women of the state and are loyal suffragists. With one accord they agree that now is the time to wage a thoroughgoing educational campaign for suffrage in Florida. To help start this campaign and to secure endorsement for it throughout the state, the delegates who at a former annual convention had endorsed the Federal Suffrage Amendment, were almost unanimous in passing among others a resolution censuring the Florida Senators for failure to vote favorably on the Susan B. Anthony bill, and a resolution urging the state Legislature to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment when it shall have been passed.

Thus, from far away Florida where direct cross-state transportation has not as yet been achieved on account of the Everglades, and where, in consequence, long distances up and down the state have to be covered in journeying from the east to the west side, the women are getting together, unifying, organizing, growing in vision and giving generously of their service in order that Florida may be in the forefront of progress.

JUSTINA L. WILSON.

Bay State Allied Bazaar

THE Bay State Allied Bazar, held under the auspices of the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, proved a brilliant three days affair. The bazaar brought together all the allied war relief associations in Boston. The funds are to be entirely devoted to war relief and recon- Coffee House at Ayr and Reconstruction.
cluded the American Fund for French Wounded, Italian War Relief, The New England Belgium Relief, Friends of Poland, British-Canadian War Relief, Serbian War Relief, Comité Franco-Americain pour la protection des Enfants de la Frontiere, Women's Overseas Hospitals, Americanization of Aliens, Suffrage Coffee House at Ayr, and Reconstruction.

The decorations for the affair were carried out on an elaborate scale, with the patriotic colors predominating. This part was in charge of Miss Eleanor Manning.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman of Brookline, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is the one responsible for the plan and execution of the bazaar. It was she who had the happy thought of bringing together the various organizations and the vision to carry it out on cosmopolitan lines.

The coming together of the different nationalities residing in Boston to take part in the event was one of the big features of the bazaar, which has come to be a yearly institution in suffrage annals in the Bay State. This special part was carried out under the direction of Mrs. Charles D. Voorhis.

All the allied nations were represented. From the market place in the state suite of the hotel to the ball-room booths the gay costumes created an ever-changing color picture.

The All American Parade brought out all the representative nations of Europe, even to the newest republic, Czecho-Slovakia. China and Japan were represented by Chinese and Japanese children. The parade was led by "Miss America," impersonated by Miss Eleanor Robinson, who was escorted by a soldier, a sailor, and a marine.

The cosmopolitan effect of the bazaar was further emphasized in the operatic and patriotic concert on the last evening. Madame Tamaki Miura, the Japanese prima donna, and Mr. Theodore Kittay, the Russian tenor, provided the operatic section of the concert, which brought together the society and suffrage leaders of the city. The patriotic feature of the concert was arranged by the musical aides of the Northeastern Department of the United States Army and Navy, fifty soldiers and as many sailors taking part in the program.

Women and Reconstruction

Query Politicians

AN indication of the deep interest of women in problems of reconstruction is given in the attitude of St. Louis women.

A committee of women prominent in St. Louis and state public service, headed by Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, sent a letter to the newly elected congressmen, immediately after election day, asking their views on international problems which will come before them. The committee is composed of Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Mrs. David O'Neil of St. Louis, Mrs. George A. Still of Kirksville, Mrs. W. K. James of St. Joseph, Mrs. Frederick J. Taussig, Miss Mary E. Bulkley and Mrs. Percival Chubb of St. Louis.

After congratulating the congressmen upon their recent election the women say "we know you have a realizing sense of the heavy responsibilities you will be called upon to face. We feel certain that you have given very serious thought to the subjects you will be called upon to help to decide," and ask for an expression with regard to the League of Nations outlined by President Wilson, the method of enforcing the decrees of an international parliament, government or private ownership of munition plants, universal military service in time of peace, government support of private investments in foreign countries and military disarmament after the war. The letter in full is as follows:

"We congratulate you upon your recent election to the Congress of the United States. We know you have a realizing sense of the heavy responsibilities you will be called upon to face. We feel certain that you have given very serious thought to the subjects you will be called upon to help to decide.

"Every one in the state of Missouri, the United States of America, and the world will be affected by the decisions the next Congress will make. Our boys are laying down their lives in a belief that this is a war to end wars. It will be in your power to make this belief true, or to make it a false hope. As women of Missouri, the United States of America and of the world we would be grateful if you will tell us how you regard some of the most vital questions which are engaging all thoughtful minds just now:

(1.) Do you believe in a League of Nations as outlined by President Wilson?

(2.) Do you believe in an international parliament that shall be something more than a court of arbitration? How do you believe the decrees of this parliament should be enforced?

(3.) To whom do you believe this parliament should be responsible?

(4.) Do you believe in putting American foreign policies under direct congressional control?

(5.) Do you believe in government or private ownership of munition plants?

(6.) Do you believe in universal military service in time of peace?

(7.) Do you believe in government support of private investments in foreign countries?

(8.) What degree of military disarmament do you consider feasible?

"No one can deny that much of the world's future course will depend upon the decision of these questions.

"Will you tell us what you think about these subjects?"

Mrs. Philip N. Moore is a member of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense; Mrs. David O'Neil is one of the prominent suffragists in Missouri; Mrs. George A. Still is president of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, and Miss Mary E. Bulkley is prominent in civic and social work in St. Louis.

Girls Adopt Salute

THE members of the Girls' Division of the War Camp Community Service Workers and of the allied organizations, which bring together a large proportion of the young girls of the country, are pledging themselves not only as a body, but individually, to render suitable tribute to the Stars and Stripes. The salute adopted is that taught in schools and in the Army and Navy, and is as follows:

At the approach of the flag raise the right hand smartly till the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, forearm inclined at about forty-five degrees, hand and wrist straight. At the same time look toward the flag. When it has passed drop the arm smartly to the side.

War Mothers

WAR MOTHERS OF AMERICA is the name chosen for the new national patriotic organization composed of the mothers and wives of soldiers and sailors who have been or are active in the military service of the United States of America in the prosecution of this war. The association held its first national convention at Evansville, Ind., in September and Evansville has been selected as national headquarters. Provision has been made for the establishment of five divisional headquarters, to be known as the Atlantic, Pacific, Southern, Rocky Mountain and Central. Thirty-one states were represented in the convention.

In the Hospitals

THE National League of Women Workers, which organizes self-supporting women in evening clubs, has been making a special campaign to reach young girls and women working in the war industries in this state, in New Jersey, Connecticut and elsewhere. Miss Margaret Rothery, one of the field secretaries of the National League, had been visiting cities in these states, laying plans for girls' recreation when the influenza epidemic became so serious that organization and public meetings had to be stopped temporarily.

On her return to New York the National League of Women Workers sent Miss Rothery, who had had a six weeks' course in home nursing, to the Red Cross to see if she could not help somewhere to relieve the famine in nurses. She was sent to the Italian hospital at 83rd Street and East River, now a war hospital under Government direction. Of 25 nurses the hospital has only 8 on duty. In one ward of 25 patients, where six experienced nurses are ordinarily kept more than busy, one young student nurse and a volunteer were struggling to care for fighting seamen of the allied countries.

"That first day was awful," says Miss Rothery. "I was turned loose in a kitchen of chaos and told to do what I could to diminish the three days' accumulation of dishes. I rolled up my sleeves and pitched in, scrubbing and scouring till dark. The next day was hard, too, but more interesting. I was on my feet continuously for hours, making beds, giving baths, taking temperatures, mixing eggnogs, fixing meal trays, fumigating the ward and taking doctors' diagnoses. I did anything and everything I could. It was not easy to bathe a real sick patient in bed when the only experience I had ever had was bathing a dummy in a Red Cross class. I felt inefficient, but I was all they had.

The National League of Women Workers, which loaned Miss Rothery's time to the Italian hospital, is rendering the government important service in many directions. The League has a membership of 15,000 self-supporting girls in eight states. The girls are organized in 125 clubs, non-sectarian, self-governing and self-supporting. The clubs as groups and the girls as individuals have given almost every kind of patriotic service women can give, including Red Cross work, supporting war orphans, participation in Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps drives, war gardening, raising sheep and pigs, entertaining soldiers and sailors in their club rooms and sewing for refugee families.

The president of the National League of Women Workers is Mrs. Bernard E. Pollak of New York. The headquarters are at 35 East 30th Street, New York.

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Tennessee

TENNESSEE suffragists put the question of the support of the Federal Suffrage Amendment squarely up to Senator John K. Shields in a resolution adopted at a banquet held recently at Nashville, in the interest of the Overseas Hospitals. Several hundred prominent men and women of Nashville who were present gave unequivocal endorsement to the following resolution:

Whereas, the President of the United States to-day in his peace message has declared that the women of the world must have suffrage, be it

Resolved: That we, the citizens of Nashville, Tennessee, assembled in the interests of the Women's Overseas Hospitals, do call upon Senator John K. Shields to vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment, now pending in the United States Senate, in order that America may not lag behind other nations of the world in granting freedom to women.

Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Tennessee member of the Executive Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who presented the resolution said, "The one man who can give us women the right to vote is Senator Shields."

The banquet, a brilliant affair, was arranged in honor of Mrs. Charles Tiffany of New York city who, upon invitation of Mrs. Leslie Warner, President of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association, went to Nashville to present the work of the Overseas Hospitals. Mrs. Warner presided as toastmaster and in her introductory words spoke of woman's part in the world war and of the fact that now peace had come woman's special mission would be to show the world the true meaning of democracy. "When the history of the war is written woman's work will stand forth in a hallowed light," said Mrs. Warner.

The spirit of appreciation of women's work ran through the brief talks by the other speakers who preceded Mrs. Tiffany. Among them were Mayor William Gupton, Mrs. Reau E. Folk, a charter member of the Nashville Suffrage Association, Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Mr. John Bell Keeble, who was one of the first of Nashville's men to espouse the suffrage cause, and Dr. John A. Witherspoon, a former president of the American Medical Association. The work of the women doctors and surgeons in the hospitals in France was highly praised by Dr. Witherspoon who said, "I know what these women have done and their work in this war will ever be one of the brightest pages in the history of civilization."

Mrs. Tiffany, in presenting the work of the Women's Overseas Hospitals in her lively and inimitable fashion, gave a brief history of the hospitals, their location and the particular work of each unit. While in Nashville, she addressed the students of Ward-Belmont College, later going to Memphis and other points in the south on behalf of the hospitals, and sweeping her audiences to great enthusiasm wherever she went.

Indiana

THE membership-and-petition campaign, for names of those who want to "sign up for suffrage," as carried on by the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana is so vigorous that the petition feature, which covers the endorsement of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is likely to be completed well in advance of the next session of the Legislature. Many thousands of signatures have already been obtained and the number is being increased daily. The workers of Allen County have reported nearly 9,000 signatures, while Elkhart County has turned in 4,000 signatures to its petition.

A total of 5,000 new members were reported to the state suffrage office in November alone, from the various counties. Carroll County, Mrs. Charles Quinn of Cutler, chairman, is the first county in the state to reach its membership quota in the campaign for memberships and petition signatures. The membership quota was 850. Nearly 2,000 petition signatures have also been secured and the number is growing.

On the opening of the Legislature in January, the county chairman will put these petitions in the hands of their representatives with the request that the Indiana Legislature urge the immediate passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Senate. Should the Amendment have been passed by the Senate previous to that time the petitions will be used by the suffragists in their ratification campaign. They anticipate no difficulty in being able to convince the Legislature that the great majority of Indianians desire the immediate ratification of the Amendment.

The Legislature will have every opportunity to acquaint itself with the sentiment for suffrage throughout the state, as the petitions will be on exhibition in the State House for several days.

Within the Organization

17,000 North Carolina Farmers Want Woman Suffrage

THE Farmers Union of North Carolina, with a membership of 17,000, has taken a firm stand in support of equal suffrage. Action to this effect was had at the annual meting of the Union held at Wilson on December 12. The suffragists point out that the politicians of North Carolina, who have been wont to say that only a few persons in the state wanted suffrage, will have difficulty in overlooking 17,000 voters. The suffragists also call the attention of Senators Simmons and Overman to the stand taken by this large part of their constituency.

Seeks More Worlds to Conquer

THE following letter, received by Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Corresponding Secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, whose guidance and personal work did much to place Oklahoma in the full suffrage column, shows the Oklahoma man's attitude toward suffrage:

"I presume by this time that you know that the Governor has issued his proclamation declaring woman suffrage adopted as far as Oklahoma is concerned. I wish to congratulate you on your victory, and if you know of any other state that needs our attention just let me know and we will proceed to carry it. Any time I can be of assistance to you, please command me.

Yours truly,

Ben F. Davis,
Chairman Democratic Committee, Oklahoma Co.

Within the Organization

Rhode Island's Golden Anniversary

THE Golden Anniversary of the founding of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association was celebrated at Churchill House, Providence, on December 11. This Association, with the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Party and the College Equal Suffrage League, have now merged into the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, with Miss Mary B. Anthony as president. Miss Anthony presided during the program of speeches.

It was on December 11, 1868, in Roger Williams Hall, that the first Rhode Island suffrage convention was held, and one of the most interesting features of the Golden Jubilee was the presence of three guests who were in attendance at the gathering fifty years ago. They included Arnold B. Chace, Chancellor of Brown University; Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer of New York, formerly of Providence, and Mrs. J. P. Tolman of West Newton, Mass.

Chancellor Chace brought that first meeting close by reading from the records of the association at that time and quoting from an address made by his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Buffurn Chace, leader and moving spirit in the early days of the suffrage movement in that state.

Dr. Spencer recalled her part "in that small procession that walked modestly on the sidewalk to the state house to present the first petition presented for suffrage in Rhode Island." During her talk Dr. Spencer said, "The democracy that is safe for the world must have in it no taint of sex autocracy."

Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, Honorary President of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, reviewed some of the suffrage hearings at the sessions of the Rhode Island legislature and told of Rhode Island's suffrage progress, it having been the first state on the Atlantic coast to grant presidential suffrage.

That the Federal Suffrage Amendment is still a war measure was a point emphasized by Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, who was president of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association when that state gained the presidential suffrage.

"Just think, here in Rhode Island you women are considered fit to vote for President while we of Massachusetts can only vote for members of the school board, said Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, President of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, as she addressed the guests, with a prediction of the near approach of nation-wide suffrage.

Hon. Joseph H. Gainer, Mayor of Providence, congratulated the suffragists upon the work they had accomplished and the leading part they had taken in war service work, and commended the early pioneers for their foresightedness in the cause of democracy.

An honor guest at the celebration was Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Catt prophesied that the Federal Amendment would pass by Christmas and be ratified by the states by May of 1919.

Alabama to Work for Federal Amendment

THAT the South shall redeem itself when the Federal Suffrage Amendment comes up for a vote in the Senate is the determination of the Alabama suffragists That was the spirit that marked the Victory luncheon held recently at Birmingham to celebrate the victories in the three campaign states. The suffragists called upon Senators Bankhead and Underwood to fall in line and stand by the women in their desire for political freedom.

The Birmingham Suffrage Association has been devoting the major portion of its time throughout the past months to war service work, but with the approach of peace decided to reopen their program of suffrage work. Mrs. W. L. Murdoch, president of the Birmingham organization, reviewed the war work activities of the suffragists and showed they had been conspicuous in all lines of endeavor. Mrs. Solon Jacobs, state suffrage president, was head of the Women's Division of the State Liberty Loan Committee and others filled responsible posts.

The Birmingham Association, without one penny's cost to the students, has given 100 women a business course and equipped them for service, as one phase of the Association's war work. All the students are now filling positions most creditably. The activities of the Association's Red Cross Unit were especially effective.

Miss Amelia Worthington, Field Secretary of the Red Cross, and an ardent worker in both the state and city suffrage associations, stated that in her visit to the counties in her territory she found that all the women leaders in the Red Cross work were pronounced suffragists. Miss Worthington expressed great confidence that the Senate would soon pass the Federal Amendment.

"The Democrats of the South defeated the amendment when it was before the Senate recently," said Miss Worthington, "but I am told we gained one vote in the November election. If the Democrats do not pass it before March the Republicans will pass it after that. Our two Senators, Bankhead and Underwood, voted against it, although President Wilson, in the most magnificent speech ever delivered before Congress, urged its adoption. Bankhead is old and perhaps cannot learn new things; but Underwood should know better."

Miss Mary Parke London, who worked in Oklahoma throughout the last weeks of the campaign, told the guests at the luncheon the interesting details of the struggle which led to victory there.

Arthur A. C. Crowder, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. C. L. Harold, secretary-manager of the Civic Association, spoke briefly to invite the women to participate through their organization in all that pertains to community and civic advancement. Mr. Harold stated that by action of the Board of the Civic Association women were invited to take part in the Civic Forum which promises to be a strong part of the work of the Association. Mr. Clark Williams, representing the Four Minute men, paid earnest tribute to the women and their services during the war

Ohio State Grange for Federal Amendment

SENATORS Harding and Pomerene of Ohio are being appealed to to support the Federal Amendment when it again comes to a vote in the Senate. This time it is the State Grange of Ohio, which numbers thousands of voters, that is urging the early passage of the amendment. The Grange took this action by resolution at the annual meeting of that body last week.

When the suffrage measure was before the Senate on October 1, Senator Harding favored the passage of the Amendment. He was paired with Senator Borah, the arch opponent of the Federal Amendment. Senator Pomerene voted in the negative. The Senators have heard repeatedly from the various groups in their constituencies, urging a favorable vote for the Amendment and now the agricultural interests of the state join the chorus of appeals.

(State News continued on page 613)

Dr. Shaw a Policewoman

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Honorary President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, and holder of a number of other offices and honors, is now a full-fledged policewoman. Dr. Shaw was sworn in as a special member of the police force of Washington on December 14. The appointment comes as the fulfillment of a forty years long desire to serve as a policewoman, according to Dr. Shaw.

"IT is curious how willing men have been through all the centuries to admit that only the influence of women saves them from being brutes, and how anxious to confine that influence to the narrowest possible limits."—Susan B. Anthony.

Women Workers After the War

By Mary Sumner Boyd

FIRST on the program of problems discussed at the two-day conferences of the American Academy of Political Science on Labor Reconstruction was the new industrial position of women created by the war. It occupied this place justly, for, as one of the speakers said, the recognition of the position of women in industry is the foundation stone of democratic reconstruction.

This meeting was the first effort made since the United States went into the war to give an estimate of the extent and bearings of the substitution of women for men. The facts were authoritative, as the speakers were women in the Federal or War Labor Departments.

The first exact figures for substitution so far made public were given by Pauline Goldmark, Manager of the Women's Service Section, U. S. Railroad Administration. In January, 1918, there were 60,000 women on the railroads; this figure had risen to 81,000 in July, and when peace was declared it was probably 100,000. Of the July figures, 61,000 were in offices and included among their occupations the new and rather complicated work of ticket selling; 4,000 were cleaners, the new occupation in this group being the cleaning of engines in the roundhouses, at which 800 women were employed.

Three thousand were employed in the railroad shops. When Miss Goldmark's office was created many of these machine-shop women were working for 18 cents an hour, though no men were paid less than 28 cents. Rulings of the Director-General established absolute equal pay, without reference to sex, so that no woman now receives less than 28 cents an hour. The Director-General also standardized women's work, laying down certain processes as men's work, because he judged them too heavy for women, and, in spite of some dissatisfaction on the part of the men, readjusting jobs so that all in these classes fell to men. On one railroad no less than 233 women laborers were laid off and 193 truckers.

THE new labor standards for women created by war work were discussed by Mary Van Kleeck, Director of the Women in Industry Service of the United States Labor Department. The following standards, designed to offset the tendency in the states to suspend labor laws on war work, were early in the war laid down for Ordnance Department contracts. An eight-hour day, no night work, a minimum wage and shop committees to deal with questions between employers and workers. Like standards were adopted by the Committee on Women in Industry and the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. Later they became the standards of the War Labor Board, which when the war came to an end, had gone farther and laid down for contracts after October 10 two principles which would have set a new standard for labor legislation, namely, the living wage aid and equal pay. In time of peace when there are no government contracts to set the pace, it lies with the states to embody these standards and make them permanent in their labor laws.

War created problems of women's work side by side with men which reconstruction will have to settle. On the credit side, the chairman of the meeting, Mary Dreier, pointed out that women have acquired two new ideals, economic independence and high pay. Those who remain in industry, and this is probably all but a small percentage, are refusing to go back to their old jobs at their old low pay. The reaction of a former timekeeper at $8 a week, instanced by Miss Goldmark, when offered her old work at her old pay, after she had proved herself "worth" $28 a week in the railroad machine shops, is easy to understand. She rated herself higher than before the war.

A PROBLEM of after the war is whether men will allow such a woman to keep her rating. Few unions have wholeheartedly welcomed women. The Cleveland case, where the War Labor Board yielded to the pressure of a strong men's union and ruled the women off the street cars, promises to become historical in the struggle of women for equal recognition with men.

Throughout the period of the war equal pay, except when it has been enforced in government contracts, has been more of a theory than a fact. One incident told by Mary Anderson as Director of Women in Industry Service is typical of many experiences. A munitions maker, in a state which forbids night work by women, applied to the women's service for relief from this law. His men night workers were no good; they turned out work which was fit only for the scrap pile, whereas his women day workers turned out a high grade of work. What were his scrap-pile men's wages? Forty cents an hour and a 15 per cent bonus. His high grade women's? Twenty-five cents an hour, no bonus; and this was by common agreement among employers of the district.

Backed by a public opinion which has during the war broadened its understanding of the boundaries of women's work to cover almost every process of man's work, women will have to maintain their right to retain the new fields of work they have entered, on equal terms with men, equal training, equal work and equal pay. If any ousting from industry is to be done, it was the feeling of the conference that it should be as part of a reconstruction program which takes 2,000,000 out of the workshop and puts them back in the school, leaving their work to be done by adult men and women.

THE first attempt at statistics for the substitution of women for men workers in France during the war was made at the conference by Marguerite Bourat, Factory Inspector for the French Government. Her figures for "before and after" were equally interesting. It gave greater reality to the often repeated statement that long before the war French women took a greater part in industry than the women of other countries to know that in 1906 in France, with a population only two-fifths as large as ours, seven and a half million women were gainfully employed, as against about 8,000,000 in the United States; that at that time almost a third of the industrial workers were women, 42 per cent of those engaged in commerce, and 47 per cent—almost half—of agricultural workers.

The substitution of women for men in war-time came about, therefore, more naturally than in other countries. There was less talk of it; it was more a matter of course. In some war industries, all war-time employees were women, in others they worked side by side with old men and those too badly wounded to return to the trenches. Only a few thousand women were in munitions at the beginning of the war. By 1916 there were 300,000 and this year the number has risen to about a million.

TAKING the fifteen heads of industry recognized by the census and representing the normal pre-war figure for women in each group as 100, Mlle. Bourat made a rough statement of war figures for each group. In some the figure was reduced because the industry was not essential to war; in food industries, for instance, it is now 80; in books 74, in textiles 96. But in the industries which war has most developed the increase in the number of women is great. In chemicals, 182 instead of 100; in leather, 111; in wool, 161; building, 102; transportation, 131; and metal trades, 781.

In France, as in other countries, war led to a temporary breakdown of labor laws, which the war labor boards subsequently re-established, as much for the good of the product as of the workers. The war also led to a precedent being established by France for controlling the sweated industries, when a minimum wage for home workers on war clothing work was established in July, 1915.

While the other countries just recovered from war are looking with apprehension at the possibility of injustice to the new women workers when the men come back to their jobs, the French, with two and a half million men dead or disabled, great stretches of France to be rebuilt and many industries to be entirely remade, believe that there will be no need to oust the women who wish to stay in their new trades.

Women in Industry

Protest Injustice to War Workers

THE National Women's Trade Union League of America, through its Committee on Social and Industrial Reconstruction has entered a vigorous protest against the dismissal of 150 women conductors from the Cleveland Street Railway, through a decision of the National War Labor Board.

The dismissal of the women conductors grew out of the request of Division No. 268 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, whose men went out on strike to enforce their demands.

The action of the War Labor Board was denounced in a resolution drawn up at a meeting of the Committee held in New York City December 10th. The resolution has been forwarded to the National War Labor Board. It is signed by women well known in women's labor organizations, and characterizes the Board's action as "an amazing infringement of fundamental rights" and declares that the decision "forms a most dangerous precedent to set at the very beginning of the peace readjustment period."

The resolution reads in full as follows:

To the NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

WHEREAS, the decision of the National War Labor Board of December 3, 1918, ordering the dismissal of 150 women conductors of the Cleveland Street Railway Co. at the request of Division No. 268 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, whose men even went out on strike to enforce their demands, is an amazing infringement of fundamental rights, since these women conductors were employed at the same pay and under the same conditions as the men, and, according to the testimony given, would have been members of the union but for the fact that the men refused to admit them; and,

WHEREAS, the process of readjustment from a war to a peace basis includes the demobilizing of workers in almost all our industries, as well as of the soldiers and sailors, and will demand the most intelligent co-operation alike of the employers, the workers and the community; and,

WHEREAS, this decision forms a most dangerous precedent to set at the very beginning of the period of readjustment, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that we, the Committee on Social and Industrial Reconstruction of the National Women's Trade Union League, in meeting assembled this tenth day of December, 1918, do vigorously protest against this decision as an unjust, undemocratic and un-American method of attempting to settle the problems of adjustment arising out of the situation and further as a denial of the elementary right to work; and be it further

RESOLVED that we call upon the National War Labor Board to reopen the case in order to secure a settlement just to all in common fairness to the women workers of America, who, by assuming responsibilities urged upon them, have made possible the fighting front in France and have done their utmost to help bring the war to a victorious conclusion.

The Committee on Social and Industrial Reconstruction, who sent this protest, are:

Chairman, Mrs. Raymond Robins, President of the National Women's Trade Union League.

Fannia Cohn, member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Mary E. Dreier, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Alice Henry, lecturer and organizer for the National Women's Trade Union League.

Elizabeth Maloney, member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes.

Agnes Nestor, member of the International Glove Workers' Union and President of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League.

Leonora O'Reilly, member of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Rose Schneiderman, President of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Melinda Scott, member of the Hat Trimmers' Union.

Emma Steghagen of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and Secretary-Treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League.

In answer to the protests received, a rehearing of the case is now scheduled in Detroit.

Suffragists Join Protest

THE New York City Woman Suffrage Party has made formal protest to the National War Labor Board against the summary dismissal of women war workers without just grounds and a thorough investigation as to whether the change in employment works a hardship to the individual. A resolution to this effect was passed at a recent meeting of the City Party, the resolution being forwarded not only to the members of the War Labor Board but also to Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Chairman of the Women in Industry Service of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Citing the dismissal of the women street car employees in Cleveland and the refusal to grant their appeal for reinstatement as a case in point, the resolution states:

"RESOLVED, That we, the officers, leaders and workers of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, in meeting assembled, do strongly protest against any unjust treatment of women workers, who as soldiers of industry helped to win the war; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That we urge a thorough investigation of their problems, in order that help may be given them through the proper channels to keep them from suffering unduly through necessary changes of occupation."

Within the Organization

(*Continued from page 611*)

NEW JERSEY suffragists laid the foundation for strenuous activities in connection with the ratification campaign at Trenton late in November when the Mercer County Suffrage Association was formed. More than 100 prominent men and women were present at the banquet, which preceded the launching of the county organization. The evening was featured by a program of speeches by persons of state and national prominence, who presented suffrage as a fundamental principle of Democracy and the passage of the Federal Amendment as a necessary part of the work of establishing a real Democracy at home.

The speakers included the following well-known suffragists: Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker, former President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. F. E. Feichert, President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Albert McMahon, Organizer of the National Suffrage Association.

Prominent men of New Jersey who spoke included: A. Crozer Reeves, former Prosecutor, Martin P. Devlin and Senator James Hammond. Mrs. Charles S. Maddock, Jr., presided.

The immediate work confronting the newly organized county association will be the enrollment of the women of the county that New Jersey representatives in Congress or in the state Legislature may have concrete evidence that New Jersey women stand for suffrage.

Headquarters will be opened at once and the program of work set in motion. The association will also carry forward a program of political education for women and an Americanization campaign. Mrs. Maddock was chosen to head the Mercer County Organization. Her staff includes: Mrs. Charles A. Woodruff, Trenton, first vice-president; Mrs. William N. Mumper, Trenton, second vice-president; Mrs. Henry N. Leno, Princeton, third vice-president; Mrs. Linton Satterthwaite, Trenton, fourth vice-president; Mrs. C. D. Robeson, Pennington, fifth vice-president; Miss Corrine Mann, Trenton, secretary; Mrs. William Backes, Trenton, recording secretary; Miss Alice Wyckoff, Lawrenceville, treasurer, and Miss Jessie Buchanon, Trenton, auditor.

WOMEN have been admitted to full membership on the same terms as men by the Society of Incorporated Auditors and Accountants of England. This action, which was taken by a big majority vote, is said to reflect the high standing women have gained in the business life of England as the result of their war services.

Correspondence

Not a Square Deal

THE history of nicknames both of persons and political parties is curious and interesting. They are generally nicknamed from some striking mental or physical peculiarity or characteristic. Indeed, they may be said to nickname themselves, and the name is so apt and appropriate that it clings like a burr. Of such is the nickname—the Unholy Alliance—first applied by Senator Phelan of California to that combination of eastern Republican and southern Bourbon Democrats who united to defeat the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment in the U. S. Senate recently in spite of the fact that President Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, had implored them to pass it.

Truly a sight to astonish both gods and men is this league of eastern Republicans and southern Democrats who combined to defeat votes for women, the women who are asserting, as did their forefathers of the Revolutionary War, that "taxation without representation is tyranny." These two sections of the Union, the East and the South, for years before and after the Civil War were as far sundered as the poles by the question of negro slavery. For four years they were separated by the bloody chasm of the Civil War, but now these former bitter enemies join hands to defeat woman suffrage.

In a recent vote in the U. S. Senate on the Federal Suffrage Amendment the two Senators from Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge and Weeks, voted against it. Both Senators from Connecticut, Brandegee and McLean, voted against. Senators Dillingham, Vermont; Drew, New Hampshire; Hale, Maine, voted against it. Only one New England state, Rhode Island, does not belong to the Unholy Alliance; for both the Rhode Island Senators, Colt and Gerry, voted for it, be it said to their honor. Two southern states, Arkansas and Texas, also escaped the disgrace of belonging to the Unholy Alliance, for Kirby and Robinson, Arkansas, and Culberson and Sheppard, Texas, voted in favor. Southern Senators voted two to one against the Amendment. Most of the Senators of the middle West and the far West voted in favor of it.

Though as far apart as the north and south poles in some respects, in one point such Senators as Lodge and Weeks of Massachusetts; Wadsworth, New York; Brandegee and McLean, Connecticut, are in exact agreement with southern Senators like Underwood, Alabama; Overman, North Carolina, and Williams, Mississippi. All of the members of the Unholy Alliance are mossbacks and reactionaries of the most antiquated type. They have no sense of reality. They have no realizing sense of times in which we are now living. They are the Rip Van Winkles of the U. S. Senate, and only a bad defeat at the polls will awaken them from their "befo' the wah" dreams.

When southern men both white and black were drafted, these same southern Senators who voted against the Federal Suffrage Amendment, strongly urged southern women of all classes to go into the cotton fields and save the cotton crops. There is no harder work than in sweltering under the burning southern sun to pick cotton. New England and other eastern Senators voting against the amendment, are very anxious that women should do dangerous work in munition mills and in the manufacturing of high explosives. American women are now engaged in such delicate and dainty work as laying rails and railroad ties as section hands on railroads; in riveting iron in boiler factories; manufacturing bricks, and hod-carrying. They are working as machinists, carpenters, painters, street cleaners, auto truck drivers, ambulance drivers, street car conductors, clearing and repairing street arc lights, working in potteries, in acetylene welding, as drivers of farm tractors. American women have gone over seas as nurses and doctors and surgeons, exposed not only to the dangers peculiar to their profession, but also to having the hospitals and dressing stations where they were working bombed by German aviators.

What do Senators Lodge, Weeks and Wadsworth in their easy comfortable chairs know of the hardships of women who have been taking men's places driving four-horse mowers and reapers on the farms of Minnesota, the Dakotas, Kansas and Iowa? Or of the hardships of refined women sweltering under the southern sun in cotton fields?

Southern Senators defend their votes against the Federal Suffrage Amendment by stating that it would give votes to so many colored women, entirely ignoring the fact that the suffrage amendment would enfranchise in the South many million more white women than black; but this argument cannot defend the course of such eastern Senators as Lodge and Weeks, for there is no negro problem in the New England states, the number of negroes there being comparatively small.

Men and women who have traveled much in the South and investigated southern conditions, assert that the South is seventy-five years behind the North, East and West, in education, business methods, railroads, household conveniences, machinery, methods of farming, in efficiency of all kinds; but certainly in their views of woman suffrage and in regard to any recognition or appreciation of woman's services, sufferings and sacrifices in this terrible war, more than half of the Senators of New England are every whit as reactionary as such typical southern Bourbon Democrats as Underwood and Bankhead of Alabama, Overman and Kitchin, North Carolina, and Williams, Mississippi.

The names and votes of these Senators have been verified from an official list of the Senate vote.

SYLVIA S. VIDETTO.

Highland Park, Detroit, Michigan.

Soldiers Want "Citizen"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

ENCLOSED please find $1.00 for one year's subscription to the *Woman Citizen*. Send it to Sidney A. Teller, Irene Kaufmann's Settlement (President-Director), 1835 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. I am hostess of this "Hut." The soldiers and sailors come in to write letters. We give them smokes, home-made cookies, candy and fruit, also free tickets to the picture shows and theatres. Sew buttons on their clothes if needed, do shopping for them, etc. This morning I brought a few back numbers of the *Woman Citizen* to the hut. Mr. Teller happened to come in, picked up a number, asked if he could take it home, then I asked him to subscribe which he did and he said, "It was a splendid paper." He has lately moved here from Chicago, Illinois, and said his wife did not like it here, because she could not vote. If at any time you would care to send some back numbers to this "Hut" they would be appreciated by the soldiers and sailors.

MRS. ROBERT G. PENTECOST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Red Cross Women

THE American Red Cross reports that 8,000,000 women volunteer workers in the Red Cross Army in this country have made 291,000,000 necessary articles during the past seventeen months. The report shows 253,196,000 surgical dressings made during that period, 14,089,000 knitted articles, 1,464,000 refugee garments and 22,255,000 hospital garments and supplies.

To Study Child Welfare

Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and Miss Grace Abbott, Director of the Child Labor Division of the same bureau, sailed this week for Europe to consult with Child Welfare experts in England, France and Italy.

Give Us Women

By Alice B. Pelican

GIVE us Women!
Women—from every rank,
Brave and true and frank;
Women of thought and reading,
With aims and actions speeding
Towards a greater freedom.

Give us Women!
Women of skill and art,
Eager for justice at heart;
Women whose love is force,
Which aids, not obstructs her course
Towards a greater freedom.

Give us Women!
Women with noble pride,
Women who can guide;
Women who will find,
And lead mankind
To greater freedom.

Give us Women!
Women whose every affliction
To them is as fiction;
Women who cheer and smile,
And, exultant, the while,
Patiently seek greater freedom.

Give us Women!
Women with hope set high;
Women who would die,
If such death might pave the way,
Or the price could pay
For greater freedom.

Give us Women!
Women—whose touch is balm,
Whose presence produces calm;
Women! With man to soar
Higher than ever before
Towards greater freedom.

Women to Men

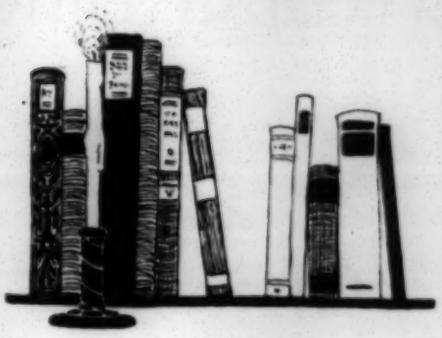
GOD bless you, lads!
All women of the race,
As forth you go,
Wish you with steadfast face
The best they know.

God cheer you, lads!
Out in the bitter nights,
Down the drear days,
Through the red reeking fights
And wasted ways.
God bring you, lads,
Back to the motherland,
True laurels gained,
Glory in either hand,
Honor unstained.

—*Punch.*

From *War Verse*, by Frank Foxcroft, (Thomas Crowell Co.)

The Book Stall



Reading for Courage

UNDER the heading, "Mothers Need Good Nerves," an Ohio woman asks for "good biographies of good representative women," for her club to present to the public library. One book that must inspire courage in every thoughtful reader is "Memoirs of Catherine Booth, the Mother of the Salvation Army," by F. de L. Booth-Tucker. It was published years ago by Fleming H. Revell Company, in two big volumes. The great success that the Salvation Army lassies have lately had in their work among the soldiers ought to give it renewed interest.

The late Mrs. Booth was one of the world's great women—and a great preacher, and a true apostle of righteousness: a great lover, not only of her own husband and her own household, but of all humanity, and especially of the poor and friendless; a great mother, who nourished her eight children with her soul as well as with her milk; a great overturner of conventionalities when they stood in the way of things that needed to be done; a marvel of efficiency, spiritual as well as material; an heroic soul, never yielding an inch to fear. Her life and its achievements were more wonderful than the most thrilling romance, and must command the admiration of those who take no stock, in her theology. Mrs. Booth was a suffragist, naturally; and among other good things she did a great deal to shatter the old idea that women ought not to speak in public.

Another book that could be re-read at this time with profit is George Sands "Consuelo" with its sequel, "The Countess of Rudolstadt." It gives a graphic picture of the hatefulness of Prussian militarism in the days of Frederick the Great, and also of the oppression of Bohemia under the Austrian yoke. In addition, it develops the character of a brave and great hearted woman with so much vividness that it can hardly fail to bring courage and inspiration to any thoughtful reader. Although only a work of fiction, those who "love a beautiful story with a positive passion" (in the words of one of George W. Cable's characters), will be grateful for having it suggested to them at this time.

A. S. B.

MY LORRAINE JOURNAL
BY EDITH O'SHAUGHNESSY

The New York Tribune says: "The author has an inspired way of etching verbal vignettes with wonderful graphic skill. . . . It is decidedly one of the most delightful books of the kind that have come to our ken during the war."

The New York Sun says: "Some people have a genius for writing journals, and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy is one of them. . . . It does not take but a few moments for us to become enamored of this writer's style."

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The Small Place

AS it is building architects only who have had workless days dealt out to them by the war board, there is no reason why Elsa Rehman's *The Small Place* (G. P. Putnam's Sons) should lead us into temptation. It is a very enticing book, but it is all about landscape architecture only and so may patriotically give such aid and comfort as is possible to land owners who cannot now find men even to clip their grass borders.

But still one may plan now for that happy day when lawns may be laid out afresh, and Miss Rehman's book with its 100 photographs offers plenty of visual help. Two things mark the author's treatment. One is that all of her plans for beautification are adapted to plots not much more than 100 feet wide, possible city or town lots. The second is their interesting use of trees by which an illusion of remoteness may be maintained in a very small territory.

Each problem has been worked out by a different landscape architect, many of whom are women. It is interesting to note the diversity, ingenuity and daring of their suggestions. No one could prove the theory that women are more conventional than men from a study of these illustrations.

Finding Her

MISS JULIA STIMSON, of Worcester, Mass., whose book *Finding Themselves* was reviewed in the *Woman Citizen* of November 2, has been appointed Chief Nurse of the American Red Cross in France of the American Expeditionary Force.

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Women as Citizens

G. O. P. Women Plan Campaign

CONSIDERATION of the part women are to take in the 1920 campaign of the Republican party was one of the objects of a conference held recently at Washington by Mr. Will H. Hays, Chairman of the National Republican committee, Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the Republican Women's National Executive Committee, and other party leaders. One of the first things to be attempted by the women members of the party, it was announced, will be the completion of Republican Women's organizations in all of the states, suffrage and non-suffrage, and the establishment of a national headquarters at Washington.

This will be the first national campaign in which women will have a voice in the management of the Republican organization. The party's leaders are planning the most determined drive they have yet made for the support of the women, not only in the suffrage states, but in all of the states of the union. It was announced some time ago by Chairman Hays that steps had been taken to bring about the fullest participation of the women in the conduct of the party's affairs, and the creation of the Republican Women's National Executive Committee, which will co-operate and advise with the Republican National Committee, is a long step in this direction.

New York

THE New York State Woman Suffrage Party projected an ambitious program for the coming year when in convention December 2 and 3. The program hinges on the following essential points:

1. To "put the whole force of its organization and its influence back of the passage and ratification of the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage, following carefully the program laid out by the National Suffrage Association."

2. To support measures affecting women in industry to be known as the Women's Program as follows: A minimum wage; an eight-hour maximum workday for women; the extension of the Labor Law to include office workers, women in transportation service, women elevator operators; provision for an increased number of women factory and mercantile inspectors.

3. To keep the organization non-partisan.

4. To oppose candidates for public office, irrespective of their political affiliations, when the records and policies of such candidates are at variance with the objects set forth in the Party's constitution.

5. To recommend a study of primary reform, leading to legislation for open primaries.

6. To urge women to enroll in the political parties.

7. To advocate the passage of a bill through the Legislature to provide that facts concerning all candidates for office and both sides of every measure to be submitted to the voters be issued in printed form and sent to all voting citizens.

Suffrage Vital Issue

THAT woman suffrage was a vital issue in the recent Congressional Campaign is emphasized in a statement from M. H. Wolfe, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee of Texas, who, in analyzing the results of the Congressional elections, said: "The Democrats who were defeated have themselves to blame for it. It will be seen that almost without exception, the ones who have lost in this election were those who have time after time repudiated certain of the Administration's policies. I attribute their defeat to the public condemnation of their failure to supoprt President Wilson when important measures were being considered.

"I have especial reference to the defeat of woman suffrage, which, after being urged by the President, was not supported by all of the Democratic party."

Age of Consent

LAWS governing the age of marriage, age of legal majority and age of criminal responsibility are generally among those laws left undisturbed from generation to generation. We have already commented in the *Woman Citizen* on the flagrant fact that the age of criminal responsibility is in most states 16 years, the age of a child. In more than a third of the states 18, not the traditional 21, is the age of legal majority for girls. Only one state that had this lower age limit has been up-and-coming enough to pull this law out from among the cobwebs and bring it up to date. This is woman suffrage Kansas, whose Legislature in 1917 raised the girl's age of majority to that of her brother.

Women on Juries

THROUGH the medium of a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Women's Bar Association of Kings County, women lawyers of Kings County, Brooklyn, New York, have placed themselves on record as favoring the impanelling of women on juries. Copies of this resolution will be forwarded to Governor-elect Smith when he assumes office, and the next state assembly will be asked to take action upon this request. A committee, consisting of Assistant District Attorney Helen McCormick, Mrs. Jeanette Brill and Mrs. Ida Schleider, has begun the work of drafting a bill which will be introduced in both the Senate and the House on the first day of the session. The Legislature undoubtedly will be called upon to decide whether jury service for women shall be compulsory, on the same terms as men, or whether it shall be a privilege accorded to those women who would like to serve as jurors. The members of the last Legislature considered the question of women jurors for a time, but no definite action was taken in the matter.

THE Red Cross will train young women who speak the languages for nursing and reconstruction work among Czecho-Slavs, Russians and Poles.

Seattle Justices of the Peace

IN re-electing Miss Rhea May Whitehead and Mrs. Othilia Gertrude Carroll Beals to the office of justice of peace, Seattle came to the rescue of women in office.

OTHILIA GERTRUDE CARROLL BEALS, SEATTLE, WASH.

These elections were not the result of personality and popularity plus but the recognition of signal ability in the conduct of their offices, Miss Whitehead having served a term of four years after election and Mrs. Beals having been appointed eighteen months ago to the office left vacant by her brother who went to war.

These two come from opposite walks in life. Miss Whitehead had a hard struggle—was a stenographer at fifteen and worked her way up through the law—was one of the first women deputies appointed in the Prosecuting Attorney's office. When urged to run for the office four years ago, she was very diffident about undertaking the responsibility and even after election approached her novel task with misgivings. But now that she has served four years and has won her re-election with the highest vote given the five justices she feels that her work is assuredly its own justification.

Mrs. Beals, on the other hand, studied law in the University merely because she was fond of it, was interested in it and preferred it to anything and everything else. After her graduation she spent a winter in New Orleans (fifteen years ago). While there she attended a woman suffrage meeting presided over by Susan B. Anthony. At this meeting there was a call for a woman lawyer to come on the platform so a photograph could be taken of women in the four professions; as there did not appear to be any other woman lawyer present, Mrs. Beals (then Miss Carroll) went up and was photographed with the group. Miss Anthony praised her for her advanced stand in studying law, but Mrs. Beals disclaimed any intention of practising or following the profession of law, said she was engaged to be married and never intended or anticipated making any practical use of her knowledge.

Miss Anthony said that was all right, that she liked to see young people marry and be happy, but she felt the time would come when the adolescent lawyer before her might put her education to use. A truly prophetic remark! Major Beals went into the Army after the United States declared war, and Mrs. Beals was appointed to the office of justice of peace left vacant by her brother, Major John E. Carroll, some eighteen months ago. When the term expired, she filed for office and, in both the primaries and the regular election, won with a very large vote. She is not sure that when the war is over and her husband returns home she will continue to serve, but it has been a great satisfaction to feel that she has been of service to her fellow men.

Both women claim that the office is one in which numberless opportunities arise where women will handle cases very much more humanely than men; that with women officials the litigants feel that they have a chance as human beings and are not regarded as machines or cogs in a wheel.

Miss Whitehead declares that she is wedded to her profession, and it may be that she is, but if any anti-suff who imagines that all women who vote, or who so far forget their womanhood as to hold office, are gruff, uncouth, masculine, unsexed beings could meet these dainty, low-voiced, sweet-faced justices of the peace, see them mete out justice, and hear their wise decisions, they would realize how prophetic Shakespeare was, when he gave us that most finely rounded of all characters—Portia. Whatever the antis think of women in office, Seattle is proud of these two and rejoices to do them honor.

ANNE BIGONY STEWART.

Women and the Criminal

THE appointment by Governor Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey, of Mrs. Otto H. Wittpen, of Jersey City, to the State Board of Charities and Corrections is no evidence that reactionary New Jersey has seen a great light about Woman's place. Mrs. Wittpen has won a commanding place in New Jersey for her work in the Board of Children's Guardians.

She has probably done more than any one person in the state to care for its delinquent and unfortunate children and her appointment was properly in order. She will succeed Commissioner of Corrections Richard Stocton, of Trenton, who resigned some time ago.

In Finland

THE Finnish women have been the first to erect a memorial to commemorate the enfranchisement of women. About 10,000 people gathered when the stone was erected at the foot of the highest hill in the Finland Alps near the town of Frobjerg. The lines on the stone translated roughly read:

"On man and woman equal rights confer;
Let her serve him; likewise let him serve her."

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The Most Essential Industry

THERE has been much talk of late about essential and non-essential industries. Essential has meant essential to the winning of the war. For the essential industries it has been considered imperative that workers should be secured, at any price that was necessary in order to get them. But in most communities it has been tacitly assumed that the education of children was not an essential industry. The pay offered to teachers has been so shamefully below that offered to workers in other lines, and so grossly out of proportion to the increased cost of living, that we are now suffering from a nation-wide shortage of teachers.

Yet education is perhaps the most essential industry of all. It is certainly the most essential to the winning of the great war that goes on all the time, year in and year out, century after century, between the forces of darkness and the forces of light. Catherine Breshkovsky wrote to the young women of the Westover School, in 1916: "No vocation is so needed, so beneficent for the present and so fruitful for the future, as the rational and moral education of children."

To another friend she wrote: "We have thousands and thousands orphans around us, and if we do not apply all our efforts and means to bring them up and teach them, we have no future. The child question is the most serious and continually pressing question of the age. It is awful to see how the world is foolish. They are writing in every paper about food and fuel, and they forget that if the race dies out there will be nobody to eat and to provide. For shame! I shall cry this question out in every letter to my many correspondents, and urge them to do all they can to forward it."

While all the papers are discussing the prospects for America's foreign trade and the resumption of business at home and abroad, there is danger that this vital and fundamental subject may be overlooked. Its chance of receiving due attention is much increased by the spread of equal suffrage. Women realize more keenly than most men the importance of the schools. Let the women with their new power make their voices heard upon the essential point!

A. S. B.

Massachusetts

"RECRUITING RALLIES" are being held in Boston, the rallies being one form of the good results accomplished by the Citizenship Class, which is under the direction of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Americanization Chairman of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

A Naturalization Aid Service office has been opened under the charge of Mrs. Martha J. Coffey, who has made a special study of Citizenship problems. Members of the Citizenship Class will be volunteer aids in this work. The office has been opened in the heart of the foreign district where it is convenient of access.

It is hoped to extend the recruiting rallies throughout the state, as the result of the citizenship work.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM OCTOBER 1st TO NOVEMBER 30th, 1918

Annual Pledges

Carrie C. Catt	$1,500.00
Mrs. W. K. James	25.00
Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw	2,000.00
Mrs. Draper Smith	50.00
Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association	350.00
Mrs. D. O. Ives	25.00
Indianapolis Franchise League	50.00
Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association	500.00
New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association	250.00
Woman Suffrage Society Co. of Philadelphia	81.25
Elsie B. Murphy	100.00
Nonie B. Mahoney	125.00
Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association	750.00
Mrs. Winston Churchill	100.00
Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association	50.00
Delaware Equal Suffrage Association	33.00
Mrs. Henry W. Cannon	100.00
New York State Woman Suffrage Party	5,000.00
Texas Woman Suffrage Association	60.25
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Mrs. Andreas Ueland	10.00
Helen H. Gardener	25.00
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Mrs. T. T. Cotnam	10.00
Arkansas Eq. Suf. Central Committee	62.50
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Harriet F. Bain	50.00
Mrs. F. R. Ferguson	25.00
Bessie P. Taylor	10.00
Anna Howard Shaw	25.00
Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association	1,028.00
Dr. Mary Safford	100.00
Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association	1,000.00
Mrs. Mary A. Knight	$100.00
Mrs. W. G. Dwight	10.00
Mrs. K. L. Eagan	10.00
Mary C. McCumber	25.00
Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn	50.00
Ohio Woman Suffrage Association	125.00
Alabama Equal Suffrage Association	125.00
	$16,332.00

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Woman's Dem. Club, Utah	3.00
Elizabeth Higgs	5.00
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Leroy E Miller	1.00
Mrs. Louis T. Stevenson	15.00
Miss M. A. Moore	5.00
	$895.10

Campaigns

Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission	$10,000.00
Anna Howard Shaw	100.00
Rose Young	50.00
Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw	200.00
Kansas Equal Suffrage Association	437.50
	$10,787.50

Dues

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